While the subsequent clinic, or rather Psychiatric Hospital, funded by the Rockefellers and run by the University, opened initially under the rubric of the Reception Hospital,[cxiv] that institution, its particular raison d'etre and its clientele, had all been elided in reality as effectively as the Asylum had been in print. The fears of provincial officials such as Inspector Dunlop, that the involvement of the university would lead to the creation of a facility "a little too advanced for the demands of the public" (quoted in Greenland, 47), were only too prescient; they anticipate contemporary criticisms of the Clarke Institute.

The "Terra Incognita" of Mental Hygiene: Moral Imbeciles, Prostitutes, and other Weaklings and Defectives

IN 1914 Clarke finds the case of William B., in the "Notes of a Clinical Case,"[cxv] of "undoubted interest" (207). No doubt part of its "interest" lies in its connections with D. Hack Tuke, who discussed William B. in an article in the Journal of Mental Science of October, 1885. Clarke offers to supplement Tuke's work with his own, drawing in particular on information about B.'s childhood obtained from a friend, Dr. A.C. Bowerman. B.'s history tends to privilege his later years, as his behaviour brings him to the attention of the authorities. Apart from the information on his childhood provided at second or third hand by Clarke, his history is largely the record of such attention.

Other interest stems from the problem that B's disorder presents for classification as either an "imbecile" or a "subject of mania" (207), and from the ability of the case history, at least as expanded by Clarke, to offer a solution. William B. was born in Swansea, Wales, in 1838. After the death of his mother and his father's remarriage, he immigrated with his family to Canada when he was still a child. Clarke's history emphasizes William B.'s delicacy, and his increasing destructiveness as he grows stronger, as if evil were not accidental to him but essential -- his real nature.

Clarke also emphasizes the "extremely nervous" nature of the father, by whom William B. is educated at home in Canada. This father is at once "a gentleman of the old olden type," as Clarke rather affectedly describes him, and himself a social misfit whose unexplained "banishment" to Canada only